

Pap QA report key

Abbreviation	Meaning
NIL	Negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignancy
UNS	Unsatisfactory for evaluation
Non-Neoplastic Findings	
NILR or RCCI	Negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignancy (and) Reactive cellular changes (includes inflammatory, reactive, and/or reparative changes)
NILP or PKS	Negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignancy (and) Parakeratosis
NILHK or HK	Negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignancy (and) Hyperkeratosis
NILEM or EMCFYC	Negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignancy (and) Endometrial cells in a woman more than 45 years of age. Clinical correlation is recommended.
NILEMC or EMCC	Negative for intraepithelial lesion or malignancy (and) Endometrial cells in a woman more than 45 years of age Endometrial cells correlate with the menstrual history provided
RCCPP	Reactive cellular changes, probably post-partum
RCCAV	Reactive cellular changes associated with atrophy
ECHYS	Glandular cells status post-hysterectomy
Squamous Cell Abnormalities	
ASCUS	Atypical squamous cells of undetermined significance
ASCH	Atypical squamous cells, cannot exclude high grade squamous intraepithelial lesion
LSIL	Low grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LGSIL) encompassing: HPV, mild dysplasia/CIN I
LSILP	Low grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LGSIL) encompassing: HPV, mild dysplasia/CIN 1; cannot exclude a higher grade lesion
HSIL	High grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (HGSIL) encompassing severe dysplasia/CIN2-3/CIS
HSILI	High grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (HGSIL) encompassing severe dysplasia/CIN2-3/CIS, with features suspicious for invasion
SCC	Squamous cell carcinoma
Glandular Cell Abnormalities	
ATYPGC	Atypical glandular cells
ATYPGCN	Atypical glandular cells, favor neoplastic
ADCA	Adenocarcinoma
ATYPE	Atypical endocervical cells
ATYPEN	Atypical endocervical cells, favor neoplastic
AIS	Endocervical adenocarcinoma in situ
ADCAE	Endocervical adenocarcinoma
ATYPEM	Atypical endometrial cells
ADCAEM	Endometrial adenocarcinoma
ADCAEU	Extrauterine adenocarcinoma

Cases that are Reviewed by a Pathologist:

- Any Pap with endometrial cells present in a patient over 45 years of age
- Any Pap with a diagnosis of Actinomyces or Herpes
- Any Pap with a diagnosis of "Non-Neoplastic Findings"
- Any Pap with a squamous or glandular cell abnormality
- Any Pap on a pregnant patient that contains endometrial cells, which can be an indication of pending abortion